

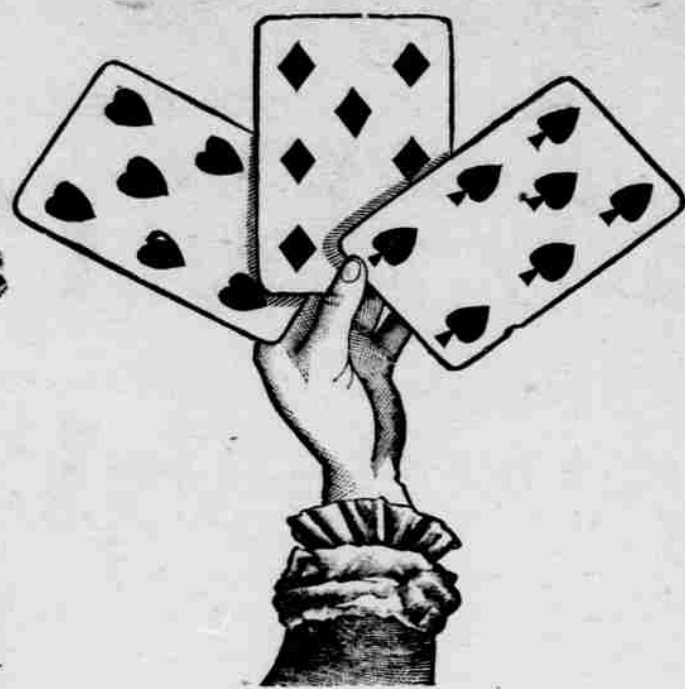
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BOYS' and CHILDREN'S READY TO WEAR CLOTHING



The greatest desire of every parent is to get the best made, stylish and original clothing for their children at as

Little Cost as Possible.

We are prepared to show you by LARGE ODDS a more complete line of boy's and children's clothing than you have heretofore seen in this city, and at much less cost.

Why Pay \$6 and \$6.50

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The London for \$5,

equally as well made---if not better---and much more stylish.

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THE LONDON,

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'The only Cash Clothing House.'

Don't forget we have the largest line of Men's dress and business suits, underwear, hats, caps, neckwear and gloves.

The best
UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS
in town
for 48 cents,
worth 75 cents.

TWO VITAL ISSUES

And Both Parties Plainly on
Record Regarding Them.

WHITELAW REID WRITES A LETTER

His Views On the Questions Before the People Given at Some Length—Principles, Not Men, at War, and the Tariff and Currency the Important Matters of Discussion—A Few Comments On the "Force" Bill—A Comprehensive Synopsis of the Document—Other Political Matters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Hon. Whitelaw Reid's letter accepting the Republican nomination for vice president was made public last night. It is addressed to Hon. W. T. Durbin, Anderson, Ind., and is dated Ophir Farm, Oct. 18, 1892. In it Mr. Reid says:

"When the nomination with which the national convention had honored me was formally announced by your committee, I accepted it at once. In doing so I accepted also the principles set forth in the resolutions adopted by the convention as the basis of the appeal to the popular suffrage. There will be no misunderstanding as to the purposes of the Republican party in this contest, and no doubt as to the attitude of its candidates. What it intends it has set forth in language that cannot be mistaken, and they will strive, by all the lawful means in their power, to enforce its plainly expressed will.

Platforms Important This Year.

"The party platforms—so called—are more important this year than usual. Both the leading candidates have once commanded the approval of the American people in its highest form of expression. Attention is therefore concentrated less on the men themselves and more on the principles each is put forward to represent, and would, in case of election, be required to carry out. It is obvious that the really vital issues which this year divide parties and demand a popular decision are those relating to the tariff and the currency. For much the last side have stated their positions on these subjects with directness, simplicity and frankness.

The Two Platforms Compared.

"We favor a protective tariff and when in full power made the present one. Our opponents favor a tariff for revenue only and propose the repeal of the present one. We maintain that the tariff should cover the difference in the cost of home and foreign product caused by the difference in the home and foreign wages for the labor employed upon it. Our opponents distinctly repudiated the proposition that American wages should be considered in the matter, and declared instead that a tariff levied for anything but revenue only was unconstitutional. We maintain that the present tariff has worked well; that it has developed American manufacturers, steadied and increased American wages and protected the general prosperity. Our opponents deny that there has been any increase of prosperity under the present tariff, declare that wages have been reduced, and denounce the Republican policy which, as they say, fosters no other industry so much as that of the sheriff. We favor the system by which, when we think the country ready for the reduction or abolition of duties, we insist upon getting corresponding and reciprocal advantages from foreign countries as the condition of their enjoying these advantages in our own market. Our opponents denounce this reciprocity as a sham, and therefore inferentially pledge themselves to its repeal.

Cover the Whole Question.

The writer says that the issues thus sharply presented cover the whole tariff question, including constitutionality, expediency, relation to wages, practical workings and the reciprocity idea presented in the McKinley bill. He says the constitutionality is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that such Democrats as Andrew Jackson upheld it and the first congress passed a protective tariff bill. As to expediency, that has been vindicated by the best thirty years' experience, which has been the most wonderful period of financial success over untroubled difficulties in the record of modern civilization.

INCREASE OF PROPERTY VALUE.

The Republican Leader Claims \$44,000,000,000 in Thirty Years.

Mr. Reid points out that the "true value" of all property in the United States has increased from \$1,400,000,000 in 1860 to \$58,000,000,000 in 1890, making a total increase in the thirty years of Republican rule and a Republican protective tariff of \$44,000,000,000, against the \$1,400,000,000 earned in the previous 250 years. "Our opponents join issue with us directly and positively as to the effects of the present tariff. They deny that there has been any increase of prosperity under it; declare that wages have been reduced, and denounce our policy, saying with a sneer that it fosters no industry so much as that of the sheriff. It has been a fortunate circumstance for the impartial public, which desires above all to ascertain the exact facts concerning such an assertion, that in the regular course of their official duties a number of Democratic officers have since been required to report the statistics in their several departments bearing upon this subject.

"Such reports have been made successively by the commissioner of labor statistics, the bank commissioner and the board of equalization of the state of New York; by the chairman of the savings bank commission and the chief of the bureau of labor statistics of New Jersey and by others. All these reports tend to show an increase during the year 1891, under the present tariff, in wages, in the value of produce, in the deposits in savings banks or in building and loan associations, and in the value of real and personal property as fixed for purposes, not of speculation, but of taxation.

Advantages of Reciprocity.

Reciprocity, Reid says, has resulted in an increase of our trade with foreign countries, in spite of the disadvantages attending the opening of new lines, of 27.6 per cent. on Sept. 1—the latest date of official statistics, and says the new trade thus gained is sure of wide and far reaching development, especially with South and Central America. "To abandon this system, which is also

lately equitable to both sides, which costs us nothing and which brings such results would be madness, while to denounce it as a sham is as unpatriotic as it is untruthful."

Statement of the Currency Issue.

The currency question is next taken up and on this subject he says that "the issue between the Republican party and its opponents is almost as sharply defined as on the tariff. We demand that every dollar, paper, silver or gold, shall be made and kept as good as any other dollar. Our opponents, while professing the same desire, demand that the national bank currency shall be broken down by the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on the issues of state banks. The proposal of our opponents is to sectionalize it again, and thus return to the state bank system under which it was rarely equal to coin, was often at a ruinous discount and often worthless.

Changes in the System.

"It is true that the gradual payment of the government bonds may require some change the security demanded as a guarantee for the national bank notes. The party which devised the system and made it a magnificent success may be relied upon to meet that emergency when it arises; and the one party that assuredly could not be relied upon in the matter is the party which has now formally proposed as its remedy for the difficulty a return to the semi-barbarous condition of the heterogeneous state bank issues before the war.

The Outlook for Bimetallism.

"There is good reason to hope for some practical union of effort for a common solution of the silver problem, with an increased use of silver, through the renewed international silver conference which the wise policy of the present administration has secured from the leading commercial nations of the world. It is a statement which no candid and competent business authority, whatever his political tendencies, can deny, that the adoption now of the policy avowed by our opponents in their declaration of principles as to the repeal of the present tariff, the passage of a tariff for revenue only and the substitution of state bank for national currency would give an immediate and disastrous shock to business."

CONTROLLED BY THE PLATFORM.

Principles, Not Men, the Issue—Remarks On the "Force" Bill.

Continuing he says that the Democratic candidate must follow the Democratic platform. It will not do to assert that the Democrats do not mean what they say. Such conduct would be treachery to the party and folly besides. Anyway, the duty of carrying out the platform would devolve on a congress elected by a party that demands repeal of this present tariff and a tariff for revenue only, and the abandonment of the national bank for a state bank currency. The Democracy has often threatened the peace and prosperity of the country, but has not for years been able to carry out its purposes.

But the present political situation makes the danger greater than ever. Heretofore either a Republican congress or senate has held the Democracy in check. But if they elect a president this time they will have both house and senate, and will have absolute control for the first time since 1829. The president of that party would be bound to carry out its principles and would have to, because the power would rest with congress.

Remarks on the "Force" Bill.

The very title of the "force" bill, says Mr. Reid showed that its object was to prevent force at elections. It failed anyway, but the southern Democrats who are its chief and most interested opponents now begin to wish it revived to protect them from being themselves counted out, as in Alabama. As to the principle, that the federal government has the right to supervise federal elections, denunciation thereof is grotesque. It has been long recognized, sustained by the courts, and was enforced by order of Oct. 5, 1886 addressed by Grover Cleveland to his attorney general, Mr. Garland.

Close of the Letter.

The clamor, he says, against the "force" bill, however, means, if anything, the nullification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution. He then refers to the revival of American shipping under the Republican statutes, and then pays a high tribute to the administration of General Harrison, both foreign and domestic, and declares that the "present condition of the country and the general public confidence in the administration combine to form the strongest protest against subjecting the people to the shock and needless risk inevitable in such a change." He closes as follows: "I believe your declaration of principles and your renomination of a pure, spotless, and successful president will command the popular approval at the polls, and will, under God, insure to the continued benefit of our country. Very respectfully yours, "WHITELAW REID."

MUST PICK OUT THE ELECTORS.

Minnesota Democrats Get No Relief From Judge Brill.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 19.—In the district court yesterday Judge Brill announced his decision in the mandamus proceedings brought by the Democratic state committee to compel Secretary of State Brown to group the fusion electors in a different way from what he had announced. The decision was that the court had no jurisdiction in the case and the case was dismissed. It is not known what steps, if any, will now be taken. It is conceded that the ballot as prepared by the secretary of state under the law is confusing on the four fusion electors, as they are not grouped together, but are scattered among the other Populist electors, the five straight Democratic electors being left by themselves.

Blaine Declines to See Reporters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Political excitement centered at the Fifth Avenue hotel yesterday and many prominent Republicans lingered around the corridors in the hope of seeing Blaine. The ex-secretary did not arise until after 9 o'clock. Senator Eugene Hale had been waiting for him and they went in to breakfast together. To the reporters Blaine sent word that he had nothing to say and wished to be considered out of politics altogether.

It is reported at Kansas City that the Quantrel gang buried a large amount of money during the war times, and that a company has been organized to hunt the same and has bought the land upon which the treasure is supposed to be hid.

Gen. Ewing's Daughter Married.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Maria Ewing, eldest daughter of General Thomas Ewing, and niece of the late General Sherman, was married yesterday to Edwin S. Martin, of Straitsville, O. The nuptials were solemnized by Rev. Dr. Reid at the First Presbyterian church. The bride was given away by her father. Among out of town guests were Colonel and Mrs. Calvin Brice, General A. V. Brice, Colonel William L. Strong, of Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. George McGill, of Riverdale.

Eight Hour Day Movement.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The Bricklayers' unions of this city will establish an eight-hour work day on Nov. 1. This is the first branch of the building trades in Massachusetts to obtain the eight-hour work day. The men in order to gain their object without a strike have agreed to sacrifice one hour's pay, but it is expected that the limiting of the hours of labor will in a short time enable the bricklayers to get as much for eight hours' work as they have been receiving for nine.

The Blarney Stone Will Not Come.

CORK, Oct. 18.—The owner of Blarney castle has refused to allow the Blarney stone to be taken to the Chicago World's fair.

Of Course, "A Mob Is Organizing."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 19.—O. R. Williams is in jail at Dresden on the charge of raping his daughter, and ere long will probably be in eternity, for a mob is organizing to lynch him. This particular mob has the unique feature as an additional "attraction," that the miscreant's own nephew is bossing it.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18. Following were the quotations on the board of trade to-day: Wheat—October, opened 75 1/2c, closed 75 1/2c; December, opened 75 1/2c, closed 75 1/2c; May, opened 80 1/2c, closed 80 1/2c; Corn—October, opened 42 1/2c, closed 42 1/2c; December, opened 42 1/2c, closed 42 1/2c; May, opened 46c, closed 45 1/2c; Oats—October, opened 28 1/2c, closed 28 1/2c; December, opened 28 1/2c, closed 28 1/2c; May, opened 34 1/2c, closed 34 1/2c; Pork—October, opened \$11.25, closed \$11.25; November, opened \$11.50, closed \$11.50; January, opened \$12.25, closed \$12.10; Lard—October, opened and closed \$8.65.

Live Stock—Prices as the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Market active and firm; packers and shippers buying; prices 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c; higher sales range 5 1/2c to 5 1/2c; pigs, \$5.10 to \$5.20; light, \$5.10 to \$5.20; rough packing, \$5.10 to \$5.20; mixed, and \$5.25 to \$5.50 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Market rather active on local and shipping account and prices steady and unchanged; quotations ranged at \$4.50 to \$4.55 choice to extra shipping steers, \$4.50 to \$4.55 good to choice do, \$4.70 to \$4.75 fair to good, \$4.75 to \$4.80 common to medium do, \$4.80 to \$4.85 butchers steers, \$2.00 to \$2.00 stockers, \$1.50 to \$1.55 Texas steers, \$2.00 to \$2.00 range steers, \$1.00 to \$1.00 feeders, \$1.50 to \$1.55 cows, \$1.75 to \$1.75 bulls, and \$2.25 to \$2.50 veal calves.

Sheep—Market fairly active; prices ruled steady; quotations ranged at \$3.00 to \$3.05 per 100 lbs. westerns, \$3.25 to \$3.25 natives, \$2.50 to \$2.50 Texas, and \$3.00 to \$3.25 lambs.

PRODUCE.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 24 1/2c per lb; fancy dairies, 17 1/2c; packing stock, 16c. Eggs—Strictly fresh, 19 1/2c per dozen. Poultry—Chickens, 10c per lb; ducks, 10c; geese, choice, \$3.00 to \$3.00 per dozen. Potatoes—Burbank, \$3.00 per bushel; Hebrons, \$2.50; Early Rose, \$2.50. Apples—\$2.75 to \$3.00 per barrel. Cranberries—Cape Cod, \$6.00 to \$6.75 per barrel.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18. Wheat—No. 2 red winter cash, 75 1/2c; 75 1/2c; October, 75 1/2c; November, 75 1/2c; December, 75 1/2c; May, 80 1/2c. Corn—No. 2 mixed cash, 50 1/2c; 50 1/2c; November, 50 1/2c; December, 50 1/2c; May, 52 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 mixed cash, 34 1/2c; 34 1/2c; October, 34 1/2c; November, 34 1/2c; December, 34 1/2c; May, 36 1/2c. Pork—Neglected. Pork—More active and firm; old mess, \$12.00 to \$12.50. Lard—Quiet; November, \$8.12; January, \$7.75.

LIVE STOCK.

Live Stock—Cattle—Market dull, but no trading in beef; dressed beef, steady; native steers, 5 1/2c per lb. Sheep and lambs—Market slow, but steady; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.05 per 100 lbs. lambs, \$3.00 to \$3.05 per 100 lbs.

The Local Markets.

GRAIN, ETC.

Wheat—90 1/2c. Corn—42 1/2c. Rye—70 1/2c. Oats—28 1/2c. Bran—18c per cwt. Shi. s. off—\$1.00 per cwt. Hay—Timothy, \$8.20; upland, \$8.20; slough 26 1/2c; baled, \$11.00 to \$12.50.

PRODUCE.

Butter—Fair to choice, 18c; creamery, 22 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh, 15c; packed, 10c. Poultry—Chickens, 10 1/2c; turkeys, 12 1/2c; ducks, 12 1/2c; geese, 10c.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples—\$2.50 to \$3.00 per bbl. Potatoes—18 1/2c. Onions—80 1/2c. Turnips—4 1/2c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Butchers' pay for corn fed steers 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c; cows and heifers, 2 1/2c to 3c; calves 2 1/2c to 3c.

COAL.

Hard—7 1/2c to 7 1/2c. Soft—2 1/2c to 3c.

LUMBER.

Common boards \$16. Joist Scantling and timber, 12 to 16 feet, \$13. Every additional foot in length 50 cents.

X A Shingles \$3 75. Lath \$2 50. Fence 12 to 16 feet \$19. Oak boards, rough \$16.

IT IS THE PEOPLE Who pronounce

CLIMAX

BAKING POWDER

PUREST AND BEST, AND NOT THE TESTIMONIALS OF PURCHASABLE CHEMISTS.

DOUBTS 20¢. HALVES 10¢. QUARTERS 5¢.